

UTTOXETER *Library*
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health
and of the Senior Public
Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1964

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UTTOXETER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

as at 31st December, 1964

Chairman : Councillor D. CRUTCHLEY, J.P.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor F. A. WATERHOUSE

Members of the Health and Highways Committee :

Chairman : Councillor H. M. BOWRING

Councillor R. E. Barker

Councillor M. W. Orme

„ D. Crutchley

„ A. R. Ridd

„ Mrs. M. O. Davis

„ W. Preston

„ G. H. DeVille

„ J. E. Stanway

„ A. N. Elkes

„ C. J. Tunncliffe

„ A. B. Lofts

„ F. A. Waterhouse

„ R. V. Mellor

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health :

DR. S. M. DURKIN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector :

A. F. WARD, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Certified Food Inspector

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

H. NUTTER, M.A.P.H.I., Certified Food Inspector

T. W. WOOD, M.A.P.H.I., Certified Food Inspector
(from 1st June, 1964)

SURVEYOR

B. F. COOPER

ANNUAL REPORT

Council Offices,
Holly Dene,
High Street,
Uttoxeter.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Uttoxeter Urban District Council*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the health of the Uttoxeter Urban District for the year 1964. This report has been drafted to meet the requirements of the Ministry of Health Circular 1/65.

In the main the vital statistics for your district for 1964 varied little from those in 1963. There were fewer births—131 compared with 145 in the previous year, giving a birth rate of 15.86 which is appreciably lower than the national average.

The rise in the number of illegitimate births in 1964, which is expressed in the statistical section as a percentage of the total live births, is very disturbing, however. In the year under review this figure was 9.16% compared with 3.45% in the previous year and was the highest ever recorded in your district.

This problem is of course not peculiar to Uttoxeter Urban District but is a national one. The corresponding figure for England and Wales was 7.2% compared with an average of 6.0% over the previous 5 years. Much has been written and said about teenage morals and some statements have grossly exaggerated the facts. A recent survey entitled 'The Sexual Behaviour of Young People' and conducted by the Central Council for Health Education has in fact revealed that premarital intercourse between teenagers is the exception rather than the rule. Nevertheless the number of sexually experienced teenagers is rising. According to the report, among the diverse factors involved is the inescapable one of parental indifference, for the teenagers with experience were found to be more often out of the home than the others, and when they were at home they frequently had the house to themselves.

But perhaps the miracle is that the majority of our young people are morally sound in spite of the neurotic, sex conscious world in which they find themselves. It is we, the adults, who have allowed family life to become violated so that in many cases it no

longer has the stabilising influence on the adolescent emerging from the chrysalis of childhood.

In spite of better education, full employment and higher standards of living, the world, refusing to recognise God who created it, seems to find contentment elusive, and while physical ills are on the decrease the number of mentally sick increase...and this is the inheritance of our adolescents today.

To return to the statistics of your district, however, despite the increased number of illegitimate births there were only three stillbirths in 1964. Of these, two were associated with prematurity, the third was associated with a congenital abnormality. Prematurity was also a factor in two of the four infant deaths which were recorded.

There was little variation in the pattern of the causes of death in your district during the year under review. 48% of all deaths occurred in the age group 75 years and over, and 80% of deaths occurred in persons over 55 years. The main causes of death were again heart disease and vascular lesions of the nervous system.

The number of notified infectious diseases was extremely low in 1964 since it was not a 'measles' year. The actual notifications are shown in the appropriate section of the report where reference is also made to the present position with regard to tuberculosis.

In the public health world the event which will render 1964 memorable was the typhoid outbreak in Aberdeen. Much has been said and written about this outbreak but several vital points emerged. A can capable of conveying disease is not necessarily blown, and a perfectly normal looking tin can carry a lethal dose of bacteria—vigilance from start to finish of the canning process is essential, and the way in which the food shop deals with contents when displaying and retailing is also of paramount importance. The control of an outbreak depends ultimately on the personal hygiene of the individual, and in a disease such as typhoid successive waves of infection can only be prevented by maintaining the highest standard of hygiene.

Reference is made in greater detail elsewhere in this report to progress in housing in your district. Unfortunately no progress has yet been made with regard to the sewage works although a scheme to obviate the present overloading and cater for future needs is in the hands of the Ministry.

During the year the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act came into force and consequent upon this and other additional statutory duties the establishment of Public Health Inspectors was increased by one. Details of the inspections under this Act and other legislation are included in your Chief Public Health Inspector's report.

I should like to place on record my appreciation of the work carried out by the Public Health Inspectorate, especially the Chief Public Health Inspector, and the clerical staff of the Department.

I should also like to thank my fellow officials for their assistance and co-operation throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

S. M. DURKIN.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area	.....	Acres, 3,378
Registrar General's Estimate of Resident Population (Mid 1964)	.....	8,260
Number of Inhabited Houses at the end of 1964 accord- ing to the Rate Books	.....	2,678
Rateable Value as at 1st April, 1964	.....	£311,139
Sum represented by the product of 1d. rate for 1964-65	.....	£1,241
Number of persons per acre	.....	2.44
Number of houses per acre	.....	0.79
Average number of persons per house	.....	3.08

The Urban District of Uttoxeter is situated in the centre of rural Staffordshire. It is not surprising, therefore, that it possesses a thriving cattle and produce market which draws patronage from a wide area and brings considerable trade to the town. The number of animals passing through the cattle market has increased steadily, and very considerably in the post war years, and it is now one of the most important cattle markets in the Midlands.

In 1951 the Council promoted a local Act to enable them to acquire the Uttoxeter Racecourse which had become derelict consequent upon its requisition during the war years. National Hunt Racing was recommenced, and this pleasantly situated course is now very well supported. Despite the fact that the majority of racecourses have been having financial difficulties the support which the Uttoxeter course attracts has proved to be of considerable financial benefit to the Uttoxeter ratepayers.

Uttoxeter is also an educational centre. Its school population numbers approximately 2,300, and pupils travel to Alleyne's Grammar School from as far afield as Cheadle, Blythe Bridge and Tutbury. The children enjoy the facilities available at the open-air, heated swimming pool provided by the Council and opened in 1963. The pool, with a diving pool and a children's pool adjacent, has also proved to be a great attraction to visitors.

Uttoxeter's main industries are an agricultural machinery works and a biscuit factory. A manufacturing dairy and a corset factory also provide employment.

In recent years the Council has acquired and serviced a site extending to approximately 26 acres for additional industry in the area. Part of this site has been acquired by a petrol and oil company for the extension of their Depot, and another part by a small engineering firm who have now started production.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

<i>Live births (Factor 1.00)</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	59	60	119
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	4	8	12
				—	—	—
				63	68	131
Crude birth rate per 1,000 estimated population						15.86
Adjusted birth rate				.....	.....	15.86
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births						9.16
<i>Stillbirths</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—
				—	—	—
				2	1	3
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and still births						22.38
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 estimated population						0.36
Total Live and Still Births				.....	.....	134
<i>Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age</i>						
				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—
				—	—	—
				1	3	4
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births						30.53
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births						33.6
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births						0.0
<i>Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age</i>						
				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—
				—	—	—
				1	3	4
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)				.....	.....	30.53
<i>Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age</i>						
				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—
				—	—	—
				1	2	3
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)				.....	.....	22.9
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)				.....	.....	44.77
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)				.....	.....	0.0
Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births				.....	.....	0.0
<i>Deaths (Factor 1.12)</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
				45	48	93
Crude death rate per 1,000 estimated population						11.25
Adjusted death rate				.....	.....	12.60

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1964

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All ages	Under 4 wks.	4 wks. and under 1 yr.	Age in Years									
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over	
Syphilitic Disease	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasms, Uterus	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coronary Disease, angina	F	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hypertension with heart disease	F	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other heart diseases	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other circulatory diseases	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other accidents	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL—All Causes	M	45	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	48	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1958 to 1964

Year	Rates per 1,000 estimated Population			Rate per 1,000 Live Births
	Birth Rate	Stillbirth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Death Rate
1964	15.86	0.36	11.25	30.53
1963	17.41	0.24	10.32	20.69
1962	18.09	0.36	9.89	33.33
1961	17.58	0.37	9.89	20.83
1960	16.7	0.8	10.7	14.6
1959	15.9	0.49	10.0	22.6
1958	17.9	0.62	12.2	14.08

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1964 and 1963 WITH THOSE FOR ENGLAND and WALES FOR THE SAME YEARS

	Year	Rates per 1,000 Estimated Population			Rate per 1000 Live Births
		Birth Rate	Stillbirth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Death Rate
Uttoxeter Urban District	1964	15.86	0.36	12.60	30.53
	1963	(Adjusted) 17.41	0.24	(Adjusted) 11.56	20.69
England and Wales	1964	18.4	0.31	11.3	20.0
	1963	18.2	0.32	12.2	20.9

CANCER DEATHS

Noted below are the total annual deaths from Cancer according to sex in respect of your district during 1964, 1963, 1962, 1961, and 1960.

The percentage which these Cancer deaths formed of the total deaths each year is also shown.

Year	Male	Female	Total	Percentage of total deaths	
1964	9	2	11		
1963	9	8	17		19.76
1962	5	6	11		13.41
1961	8	5	13		16.04
1960	6	11	17		19.3
Site of Cancer				1964	1963
Cancer of Lung, Bronchus				3	4
Cancer of Stomach				3	—
Cancer of Breast				—	4
Cancer of Uterus				1	—
Other Sites				4	9

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICE

Laboratory Facilities

This district is served by the Public Health Laboratory at Stafford, which is directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health. Samples and specimens submitted by the general practitioners and the Public Health Department are examined and reported on. An advisory service is also available in the event of an outbreak of an infectious disease such as food poisoning, and on these occasions the helpful advice of the Director is much appreciated.

Ambulance Service

A 24 hour Ambulance Station is maintained in Uttoxeter by the Staffordshire County Council ; this has been under radio control since 1956. The Station is manned by a personnel of 23 men.

Nursing Services

In your district there are two full-time District Nurses, one full-time Midwife, one full-time Health Visitor and one part-time Clinic Nurse.

Clinics

During 1964, the Staffordshire County Council provided at Heath House, Uttoxeter, a School Clinic, an Infant Welfare Centre, an Ante-Natal Clinic, Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes and ancillary services in connection with the School Health Service.

Chiropody Service

This service which was made available to Old Age Pensioners, Handicapped Persons and Expectant Mothers by the Staffordshire County Council in 1962 continued to operate throughout 1964, treatment being domiciliary or at the Heath House Clinic according to need.

Domestic Help Service

The service is provided by the local health authority under permissive powers deriving from Section 29 of the National Health Service Act, 1948. In your district 14 part-time Helps have been employed and 43 cases have been assessed.

Hospitals

There are no hospitals in the Uttoxeter Urban District, and as in previous years the arrangements in this connection are as follows :

(a) Bucknall Isolation Hospital Infectious Diseases

(b)	Derby City Hospital and Derby Royal Infirmary Stoke-on-Trent City General Hospital Stafford General Infirmary Burton General Infirmary	}	General medical and surgical cases
(c)	Ashbourne Maternity Homes	.....	Maternity cases (majority of)
(d)	Fernleigh Hospital, Stafford Trent Hospital, Stone Ivy House, Cannock Bucknall Hospital, Bucknall	}	Geriatric Cases

Tuberculosis

Most patients attend the Stafford Chest Clinic by appointment, but all are visited in their own homes by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF COUNCIL EMPLOYEES

Examinations in connection with the admission to the Council's Sick Pay Scheme were carried out on 6 occasions during 1964.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES
INCIDENCE IN 1964 COMPARED WITH FOUR
PREVIOUS YEARS

<i>Disease</i>	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	3	4	7
Whooping Cough	4	7	—	—	14
Measles	7	250	—	147	1
Erysipelas	3	—	3	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	1	3	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	1	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ (Non-Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	1	—	19	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	5	—	—
Pneumonia	1	—	—	1	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1964—MONTHS OF OCCURRENCE
ORIGINAL NOTIFICATIONS

Month	DISEASE												
	Whoop- ing Cough	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Erysip- elas	Puer- peral Pyrexia	Polio- myelitis (Para- lytic)	Menin- gitis	Dysen- tery	Pul. Tuber- culosis	Surg. Tuber- culosis	Diph- theria	Food Poison- ing	Pneu- monia
January	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April	2	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
September	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	4	7	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL ORIGINAL CASES NOTIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE GROUP

AGE PERIOD IN YEARS

	Under 1 year	1—3 years	3—5 years	5—10 years	10—15 years	15—25 years	25 years & over	Totals	Totals
Whooping Cough	M. F. 1 -	M. F. 1 1	M. F. - -	M. F. - 1	M. F. - -	M. F. - -	M. F. - -	M. F. 2 2	4
Measles	- -	2 1	1 1	1 -	1 -	- -	- -	5 2	7
Scarlet Fever	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
Erysipelas	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 1	2 1	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
Cerebro Spinal Fever	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
Dysentery	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	1
Food Poisoning	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
Meningitis	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
Pneumonia	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1

QUARTERLY RETURNS OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT FOR 1964--
PROVED CASES

Quarter	DISEASE										
	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Typhoid Fever	Acute Pneu- monia	Dysentery	Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Non- Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Food Poison- ing	Tuberculosis		
									Respiratory	CNS	Others
First	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Second	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Third	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fourth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

For your information I append in table form the number of Infectious Diseases in each quarter for
Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts in this County

Quarter	DISEASE										
	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Typhoid Fever	Acute Pneu- monia	Dysentery	Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Non- Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Food Poison- ing	Tuberculosis		
									Respiratory	CNS	Others
First	69	—	—	57	29	—	—	1	60	—	10
Second	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	3	—	2
Third	26	—	1	21	31	—	—	34	54	—	19
Fourth	72	—	—	29	20	—	—	12	52	—	4
Totals	167	—	1	129	80	—	—	47	169	—	35

Prophylaxis Against Infectious Diseases

As you are aware the Staffordshire County Council is the responsible authority throughout the county with regard to immunisation and vaccination.

In this section of the annual report, however, it is customary to include for your information the numbers in your district in the various age groups, who, according to the records held in the Area Health Office, were protected against infectious diseases during the year under review.

The present position with regard to prophylactics is somewhat complicated. The schedule of protective injections approved by the Ministry of Health and offered by the Staffordshire County Council is as follows :—

<i>Age</i>	<i>Vaccine</i>	<i>Interval between Doses</i>
3rd month 	1st Triple	4 to 6 weeks
4th month 	2nd Triple	
5th month 	3rd Triple	
	} Diphtheria/ Whooping Cough/ Tetanus	
6th month 	1st oral polio	4 to 6 weeks
7th month 	2nd oral polio	
8th month 	3rd oral polio	
	}	
During 2nd year 	Smallpox	
18 months to 2 yrs.	Triple Booster	
School Entry 	Diph/Tet. Booster	}
	Smallpox	
	(Re-vaccination only)	
End of Jun. School 	Diph/Tet Booster	
	(Half-dose)	
Secondary School 	B.C.G.	

It will be appreciated that for the time being it is necessary to collate the numbers of children receiving protection in the various forms in order to compare the response to diphtheria immunisation during the year under review with that in previous years. As it becomes a standard procedure to give children protection in the form of combined antigens the administration of the immunisation programme and the assessment of the response will be simplified.

TUBERCULOSIS

During the year under review no new cases of tuberculosis were notified and no deaths occurred due to this disease.

The incidence of the disease has declined markedly over the years. The average number of notifications annually for Staffordshire for the 1958-1962 period was 39 compared with 27 for the year 1963. The figures for your district over the past 20 years are given below.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Popula- tion</i>	<i>New Cases</i>		<i>Deaths</i>	
		<i>Pul.</i>	<i>Non-Pul.</i>	<i>Pul.</i>	<i>Non-Pul.</i>
1964	8,260	—	—	—	—
1963	8,330	1	—	—	—
1962	8,290	—	—	—	—
1961	8,190	—	—	1	—
1960	8,210	—	1	—	—
1959	8,100	—	2	—	—
1958	7,940	1	—	1	—
1957	7,860	—	—	1	—
1956	7,820	3	2	1	—
1955	7,580	1	2	—	—
1954	7,530	2	—	—	—
1953	7,391	5	4	1	1
1952	7,400	1	2	—	—
1951	7,427	5	—	3	1
1950	7,330	5	1	1	1
1949	7,440	6	1	2	—
1948	7,280	6	4	2	1
1947	6,964	3	4	6	1
1946	6,838	7	1	4	—
1945	6,618	2	1	1	—

However tuberculosis is still a more frequent cause of death than any of the other notifiable acute specific infections, and while improved economic and social conditions have played a part in reducing the incidence of this disease the traditional preventive measures and contact tracing must be pursued with diligence.

These include the mass radiography service and BCG vaccination of contacts and in schools.

With regard to BCG vaccination in schools this service is offered to all children in the first year of the senior school. It is a pity that more parents do not give their consent for tuberculin testing to be carried out, for it not only sorts out those suitable for vaccination but brings to light those in whom there is a strong

positive reaction and in whom an annual incidence of tuberculosis of the order of 3.50 per 1,000 may be expected in the next 2½ years. These strongly positive reactors need supervision and this is usually arranged with the chest physician for both them and their contacts. For other positive reactors to the tuberculin test it is sufficient to arrange an annual attendance for X-ray.

The Mass Radiography Service is available to inhabitants of the Uttoxeter Urban and Rural Districts on the 3rd Tuesday of each month when the van is sited in the Brewery Yard, Uttoxeter.

An X-ray is of course part of the medical examination for all Council employees.

DIPHTHERIA AND TETANUS

Table giving the numbers of children immunised in your District in 1964 :

<i>Antigen</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Reinforcing</i>
Diphtheria	—	106
Tetanus	142	—
Diphtheria/Tetanus	24	22
Triple Antigen	138	28

The aggregate figures for diphtheria immunisation in the various forms compared with the figures for the previous four years are given in the following table.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Reinforcing</i>
1964	162	156
1963	153	238
1962	30	43
1961	137	239
1960	128	173

WHOOPING COUGH

All children receiving protection against whooping cough in 1964 received it in the form of the triple antigen referred to above.

SMALLPOX

The number of vaccinations according to the records received in the Public Health Department, carried out in the Uttoxeter Rural District in 1964 are as follows :—

	<i>Under 15 years</i>	<i>Over 15 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary Vaccinations	35	7	42
Re-vaccinations	—	14	14

The following table shows the vaccinations carried out in your district since 1960.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Primary Vaccinations</i>	<i>Re-vaccinations</i>
1964	42	14
1963	27	21
*1962	261	725
1961	41	22
1960	26	24

*Year in which outbreak of smallpox occurred.

POLIOMYELITIS

In October, 1961, the Minister of Health announced that following extensive trials Sabin (oral) vaccine had been approved as safe and effective for use in protecting against poliomyelitis. Supplies were made available during 1962.

Accordingly the following tables give figures for protection against poliomyelitis by injection and also orally. The oral or 'sugar lump' method was given as a primary course of three doses in a high proportion of cases, and also as a fourth dose in the 5-11 year old group as recommended by the Ministry of Health.

Injections

<i>Year</i>	<i>Primary Doses</i>	<i>Reinforcing Doses</i>
1964	56	4
1963	24	18
1962	205	670
1961	436	847
1960	381	1,388

Oral

<i>Year</i>	<i>Primary Doses</i>	<i>Reinforcing Doses</i>
1964	115	147
1963	144	221

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES WATER SUPPLY

A. SOURCES OF SUPPLY—

(i) **Bramshall**

A shallow well about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the west of the town. Ground level 389ft. A.O.D. Gathering ground chiefly pasture land on sand, gravel and clay.

Collected into a main gauging chamber and from thence by gravity to a covered reservoir.

Minimum yield 20,000 g.p.d. not including 25% compensation water.

(ii) **Somersal**

Series of chambered springs about 3 miles to the east of the town. Ground level about 395ft. A.O.D. Gathering ground mowing, pasture and plough land.

Collected into a main gauging chamber and from thence by gravity into the town.

Minimum yield 30,000 g.p.d. not including 25% compensation water.

(iii) **Crumpwood**

Series of chambered springs known as the Wood Springs about six miles north of Uttoxeter on the north side of the River Churnet by Crumpwood Weir.

The water issues through fissures in the rock which is bunter sandstone occurring near the surface at this point, and covered in the immediate vicinity by clay and alluvial deposit. The Springs lie at the foot of the steep wooded slope at the north side of the valley, which is here largely covered with sand and gravel. The water flows by gravity to the pumpwell about 200 yards away.

The total minimum yield is approximately 360,000 g.p.d.

(iv) **Hulme Spring Boreholes**

Two 100ft. deep 12in. diameter boreholes have been completed at Hulme Springs together with a 9 in. diameter main to deliver the water at the Pumping Station at Crumpwood. The minimum yield is 400,000 g.p.d.

B. QUALITY

Samples of chlorinated water have at all times been satisfactory.

With regard to raw water samples, the supply from Somersal, which is in Derbyshire, continues to be unsatisfactory. It has been agreed, however, by the Council to hand over all their works in the Ashbourne Rural District in the County of Derbyshire to the South

Derbyshire Water Board, subject to an order being approved by the Ministry.

Plumbosolvency

Bramshall well is the only source reported to be liable to plumbosolvency. This source is comparatively small, however, and is mixed with another much larger source of higher pH value. The pH value of the mixed water is 6.9, so further measures with regard to the Bramshall source are not required.

WATER SUPPLY SAMPLING

Samples taken for Bacteriological Examination

Source	Number taken	RESULTS		
		Satis- factory	Doubt- ful	Unsatis- factory
Wells	—	—	—	—
Springs	1	1	—	—
Mains	9	9	—	—
Swimming Pool	1	1	—	—
TOTAL	11	11	—	—

Samples taken for Chemical Analysis

Three samples were taken during the year.

- 1. 15.6.64 Main pool of the Lido.
- 2. 3.11.64 Crumpwood Pumping Station—tap on pump suction.
- 3. 3.11.64 Crumpwood Pumping Station—pump well.

All the samples were chemically of satisfactory quality.

Sample No.	1	2
pH	7.3	7.3
Total solid matter dried at 212°F.	—parts	per million
	210	200
Free and Saline Ammonia	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	1.5	1.5
Chlorine present as Chloride	19.0	18.0
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	Nil	Nil
Appearance	—clear and	colourless
Metallic Contamination.....	Nil	Nil
Carbonate Hardness	138.0	140.0
Total Hardness	172.8	168.0

C. QUANTITY

Consumption for the year ending 30th September, 1964

	Average galls per day (based on 7 day week)
Supplies to Uttoxeter R.D.C. (Bulk)	99,061
Individual metered supplies in Uttoxeter R.D.C.	17,242
Individual metered supplies in Ashbourne R.D.C.	1,892
Individual metered supplies in Cheadle R.D.C.	318
Metered supplies in Uttoxeter U.D.C.	89,677
	<hr/>
	208,190
	<hr/>
Estimate for unmetered supplies in Uttoxeter R.D.C.	
Area	3,000
Estimate for unmetered supplies in Ashbourne R.D.C.	
Area	500
Estimate for free supplies, Somersal	500
Operating water for Chlorination	1,000
	<hr/>
Grand Total other than Urban Domestic un-	
metered Trade and Total Waste	213,190
	<hr/>
Total Supplied	592,790
	<hr/>
Difference which is Urban Domestic, unmetered trade	
and Total Waste	379,600
	<hr/>
Estimated Population	8,260
Estimate of Persons otherwise supplied.....	113
	<hr/>
	8,147
	<hr/>
Average Daily Domestic Consumption in gallons per	
head per day	46.6
	<hr/>

2,648 Houses with a population of 8,147 persons are supplied with water direct from the mains into the house.

No. of houses supplied with standpipes..... Nil

30 houses have no piped supply but rely on private wells and other sources.

OPEN AIR SWIMMING POOL

This Council own and operate an open air heated swimming pool with divers' pool and a paddling pool adjacent. The provision of separate pools for the various swimming activities follows modern practice and obviates the dangers both for divers and swimmers in a multi-purpose pool.

The three pools are each built in reinforced concrete. The main swimming pool is 110 feet long by 50 feet wide varying in depth from 3 to 6 feet.

The diving pool is 40 feet by 40 feet and 12 feet 6 inches deep. The children's pool is kidney shaped having a greatest length of 64 feet and depth of approximately 15 inches.

Water in the three pools is filtered through a battery of diatomaceous earth filters, the whole of the water in the diving and main pool being filtered in eight hours whilst the water in the children's pool is 'turned over' every six hours. After passing through the filters the water is heated in two calorifiers, the heat being obtained from a gas boiler having an output of 910,000 B.T.U's per hour and connected to the public supply. Before passing to the pools the water is sterilized by injection of chlorine gas, the pH of the water being controlled by dosing with soda ash.

A water sample taken during the year under review was satisfactory.

SEWAGE AND SEWERAGE DISPOSAL

For some time concern has been felt regarding the inadequacy of the present sewage works which are grossly overloaded as the result of development in the district. Palliative measures have been undertaken to effect some improvement. Meanwhile a draft scheme to remedy the situation and cater for future needs is in the hands of the Ministry.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Regular collections have been achieved during the past twelve months. Within the business centre of the town there has been a weekly collection whereas elsewhere the collection has been every nine days or more. The new Tip has proved convenient both for refuse and the disposal of dried sewage sludge, which will help the land to be put back into cultivation in due course.

PETROLEUM CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1928

The Petrol Installations within the Urban District now comply with the requirements of the above Act.

HOUSING

Details of progress regarding the clearance of unfit houses is included in the Public Health Inspector's report. The following is an account of the position with regard to housing applications in the Uttoxeter Urban District during 1964.

Number of Applicants on Waiting List at the beginning of 1964—350.

Householder Applications

				<i>Resident in Uttox- eter</i>	<i>Non- Resident</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Asking for New type House</i>	<i>Asking for Old type House</i>
(a)	Requiring	2	Bedroom accom.	38	26	64	61	3
(b)	„	3	„ „	23	42	65	63	2
(c)	„	4	„ „	—	2	2	2	—
						131		

There are 14 Applicants for Economic Rents included above.

Lodger Applications

				<i>Resident in Uttox- eter</i>	<i>Non- Resident</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Asking for New type House</i>	<i>Asking for Old type House</i>
(a)	Requiring	2	Bedroom Accom.	111	31	142	134	8
(b)	„	3	„ „	4	5	9	9	—
(c)	„	4	„ „	—	1	1	1	—
						152		

There are 8 Applicants for Economic Rents included above.

Bungalow Applications

<i>Resident in Uttoxeter</i>	<i>Non- Resident</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Asking for New type</i>	<i>Asking for Old type</i>
51	16	67	44	23

During the year 30 Post War dwellings and 5 Pre-War properties became vacant and were re-let as were also 4 Bungalow properties.

Six Cottage properties were acquired by the Council and the same number were closed.

Nine properties occupied by Birmingham families under the Overspill Agreement became vacant and these were occupied by other nominated Birmingham families.

The Council continued its policy regarding the Sale of Council Houses and during the year a total of 13 properties were sold with vacant possession and 13 were sold to existing tenants.

Nine families were re-housed under the provision of The Housing Act, 1957.

Towards the end of the year, 27 of the new properties at Heath House and Park Street became occupied and by the end of the year 42 properties on the Wimpey Site at Bentley Road were let to new tenants.

Due to the large number of new properties becoming available. it became necessary to follow up a large number of Housing Applications which had been submitted, and this resulted in a total of 150 applications being cancelled for various reasons during the year.

In spite of this and the re-letting of an unusually large number of casually vacated properties, the number of Housing Applications still registered at the end of 1964 was 205, these being classified as follows.

Householder Applications

		<i>Resident in Uttox- eter</i>	<i>Non- Resident</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Asking for New type House</i>	<i>Asking for Old type House</i>
(a)	Requiring 2 Bedroom accom.	24	26	50	50	—
(b)	„ 3 „ „	14	21	35	35	—
(c)	„ 4 „ „	3	—	3	3	—
				<hr/> 88 <hr/>		

There are 8 Applications for Economic Rents included above.

Lodger Applications

		<i>Resident in Uttox- eter</i>	<i>Non- Resident</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Asking for New type House</i>	<i>Asking for Old type House</i>
(a)	Requiring 2 Bedroom accom.	36	17	53	52	1
(b)	„ 3 „ „	8	2	10	10	—
(c)	„ 4 „ „	—	—	—	—	—
				<hr/> 63 <hr/>		

There are 3 Applicants for Economic Rents included above.

Bungalow Applicants

<i>Resident in Uttoxeter</i>	<i>Non- Resident</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Asking for New type</i>	<i>Asking for Old type</i>
41	13	54	49	5

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Holly Dene,
High Street,
Uttoxeter

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Uttoxeter Urban District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report on the work of the Public Health Inspectorate for the year 1964.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act came into force during the year, and due to the appointment of a further additional Public Health Inspector, it was possible to carry out inspections of all the affected premises in the Urban district.

Apart from initial difficulties in respect of applications for registration of premises, the enforcement of the Act has gone smoothly, and co-operation was given by the majority of persons concerned.

Generally, the accommodation and facilities were reasonably good, and the premises suitable for improvement to the required standard.

Further progress was made in regard to sub-standard houses, areas comprising 29 houses being represented for dealing with as Clearance Areas.

It was possible to inspect all the licensed premises in the district. Sanitary accommodation at Public Houses was found to be poor, and notices were served for necessary repairs and decoration.

In many cases, however, improvement works are necessary before a satisfactory standard can be reached, as the siting of many of the sanitary conveniences is most unsuitable.

During the year it was necessary to report on 5 contraventions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and there is room for improvement in the standard of food handling at many of the shops in the town.

I would record my appreciation of the work done by the Public Health Inspectors, and Miss Hodgkins the Clerk/Typist.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. F. WARD.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Notices Served

<i>Notices served during Year</i>	<i>No. Served</i>	<i>No. Complied with (Served 1964 and previously)</i>
Informal notices and letters as to general matters	12	12
Verbal notices as to general matters	29	29
Informal notices to provide dustbins	4	4
<i>Statutory Notices :</i>		
(a) Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil
(b) Public Health Act, 1936	Nil	Nil

Complaints received and dealt with during the year

Total number received	102
General Disrepair of Dwellings	16
Others	86

(including rodent and insect infestation)

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937/1961

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections
(1) Non-Mechanical	5	4
(2) Mechanical Factories	45	38
TOTAL	50	42

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT

A rodent operative is employed for duties in both the Urban and Rural areas and works under the supervision of your Public Health Inspectors.

Throughout the district a free service of rodent disinfection is provided for residential property, while the cost of the work at business premises is rechargeable. In five cases contracts have been entered into for disinfection work at business premises.

The following table gives the numbers of properties inspected, infested and treated.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY			
	<i>Local Authority</i>	<i>Dwelling Houses</i>	<i>Business Premises</i>	<i>Agricultural</i>
Total number of properties inspected	12	332	102	16
Number of properties found to be infested by :				
Common Rat (Minor Infestations)	8	85	14	5
House Mouse (Minor Infestations)	4	23	13	5
Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	102	514	194	82
Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority	12	90	14	5
Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	34	94	47	33

SEWER TREATMENT

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the testing of sewers was carried out to ascertain any evidence of rat infestation. Treatment was carried out where necessary.

The following table shows the results obtained.

Date	No. of Manholes treated	Complete take of test bait	Partial take	No take
May, 1964	63	11	—	52
Dec., 1964	63	14	—	49

The infestations were distributed fairly generally in the older parts of the town.

FUMIGATION WORK

The following table gives the number of treatments carried out.

	<i>Council Houses</i>	<i>Private Houses</i>	<i>Business Premises</i>
Cockroaches	23	3	7
Ants	43	7	—

Improved treatment has reduced the level of cockroach infestation.

Regular treatments were carried out on the refuse tip to prevent a build up of insect infestation.

NIGHTSOIL COLLECTION SERVICE

The Uttoxeter Rural District Council undertakes the emptying of all tanks and pails after Race Meetings and other outside events held on the Racecourse.

They also empty weekly 25 pails from private dwellings.

HOUSING

1. Clearance Areas

(a) *Representations*

The following groups of houses were represented as being unfit with the recommendation that they be dealt with as Clearance Areas.

- (i) 16, 18, 20, 24, Church Street.
27, 29, 31, Bridge Street.
- (ii) 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, Carter Street.
- (iii) 16, 18, Stone Road.
9/11, 13, Willisford's Yard.
1, 3, 5/7, Heath's Yard.
20, 22, 24, Stone Road.
- (iv) 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, Heath Road.

(b) *Houses closed and families displaced*

A total of 3 families (5 persons) was displaced from houses in Clearance Areas.

The 3 houses subsequently closed were :—

- 36, Bradley Street.
- 16, Stone Road.
- 13, Willisford's Yard.

2. Individual Unfit Houses

(a) *Representations*

The following 6 houses were represented as being unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered so fit.

30, Park Street	(Undertaking accepted)
52, 54, Balance Street	(Closing Orders made)
73, 75, Carter Street	(Closing Orders made)
76, High Street	(Closing Order made)

(b) *Houses Closed*

The following 7 houses were reported as being closed :

7, Balance Hill
51, Church Street
62, Heath Road
37, Holly Road
30, Park Street
20, 24, Short Street

(c) *Houses Demolished*

The following 8 unfit houses were demolished :—

The Caravan, Ashbourne Road
96, 98, Cheadle Road.
45, Church Street
1, 3, 5, 7, Silver Street.

(d) *Families Displaced*

A total of 8 families (15 persons) was displaced from individual unfit houses.

(e) *Contraventions*

A contravention was reported when a vacant house on which a Demolition Order had been made, was re-occupied. Warnings were given to the owners, and as a result the house was vacated without need for legal proceedings.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

Three licences were granted during the year, these were in respect of :—

- (1) Use of land at Noah's Ark Farm, as site for one caravan.
- (2) Use of land at "Hillside," Wood Lane, as site for one caravan.
- (3) Use of land at Blounts Green Farm, Stafford Road, as site for one caravan.

RENT ACT, 1957

One application was received. The repair work was carried out and it was not necessary to issue a Certificate of Disrepair.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Following a period for registration of premises the main provisions of the Act came into operation on the 1st August, 1964.

The following tables gives details of the number and class of premises on the register, inspections made and persons employed.

<i>Class of premises</i>	<i>No. of premises registered during the year</i>	<i>Total No. of registered premises at end of year</i>	<i>No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year</i>
Offices	35	35	23
Retail Shops	79	79	77
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	—	—	—
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens	9	9	6
Fuel Storage Depots	—	—	—
TOTALS	123	123	106

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises 176

<i>Class of Workplace</i>	<i>No. of persons employed</i>
Offices	228
Retail Shops	388
Wholesale departments, Warehouses	—
Catering Establishments open to the public	80
Canteens	—
Fuel Storage Depots	—
Total	696
Total Males	266
Total Females	430

Number of Informal Notices served during the year 85

CINEMATOGRAPH ACTS, 1909-1952

The licence for the Elite Cinema was renewed after an inspection of the premises had been made in conjunction with a Fire Prevention Officer of the County Fire Brigade.

THEATRES ACT, 1843

Licences were renewed for the following after inspections of the premises had been made in conjunction with a Fire Prevention Officer of the County Fire Brigade.

- (i) The Girls' High School
- (ii) Oldfields Hall County Secondary School for Girls
- (iii) Town Hall

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

There are three licensed Slaughterhouses in the Urban area. All three Slaughterhouses are in old premises which have been altered and improved in order to comply with the regulations made under the Slaughterhouses Act.

There have been no serious contraventions of the regulations during the year and generally the premises are kept in a satisfactory manner.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

The above legislation requires the licensing of persons to slaughter and stun animals in slaughterhouses and knacker yards, 9 licences were granted during the year.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

One shop in the Urban area is licensed for use as a Pet Shop.

LICENSED PREMISES

Inspections were made of the two hotels and the seventeen public houses in the area.

In each case it was found necessary to require the owners to carry out works of repair and decoration.

In many cases the sanitary accommodation was found to be primitive and insanitary.

In appropriate cases it was pointed out to the firms concerned that the siting of sanitary conveniences in open yards is considered undesirable, and that when improvements are carried out the sanitary accommodation should be relocated so as to be accessible from the inside of the main building.

Most of the urgent remedial work had been completed by the end of the year, the position then being :—

- 11 premises where notices had been complied with ;
- 2 premises where notices had been partly complied with ;
- 1 premise where improvement work was in progress ;
- 1 premise where plans for improvement had been submitted ;
- 1 premise where plans for improvement were said to be in course of preparation.
- 2 premises where no work had been done, but undertakings to do the work had been given ;
- 1 public house was scheduled for demolition and replacement with a new building.

FOOD INSPECTION

Particulars of Food Inspection during 1964

(a) Meat : Carcases inspected and condemnations made.

	Cows and Bulls	Heifers and Bullocks	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and notified	35	915	44	3,329	2,848
Number inspected	35	915	44	3,329	2,848
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Part or organ „	9	87	—	36	79
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuber- culosis and Cysticercosis	25.7%	9.5%	—	1.1%	2.8%
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Part or organ „	—	—	—	—	14
Percentage affected	—	—	—	—	0.5%
Cysticercosis only					
Whole carcase condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Part or organ condemned	—	10	—	—	—
Percentage affected	—	1.1%	—	—	—

Weight of meat condemned for Tuberculosis	=	96 lbs.
Weight of meat condemned for Cysticercosis	=	176 lbs.
Weight of meat condemned for other diseases	=	2,103 lbs.

Total weight of meat condemned	<u>2,375 lbs.</u>
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(b) Other Food condemned

37 tins meat	186 lbs.
40 tins assorted food	36 lbs.
Brawn and Pork Pies	6 lbs.
Peaches .....	.....	.....	10 lbs.
Cured fish fillets .....	.....	.....	49 lbs.
			<u>287 lbs.</u>

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Total weight of all food condemned	1	3	3	2

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

Efforts were again made to improve the condition under which food is sold from the Produce Market

Each stall holder was visited, supplied with an abstract of the regulations, and told of his responsibilities in regard to food hygiene.

Recommendations were made to the Markets and Tolls committee in respect of the provision of back and side screens to the stalls, and hand washing facilities at the market.

Fish, raw and cooked meats, confectionery, dairy produce, continue to be sold from open air stalls at a market with no proper hand washing facilities or sanitary accommodation. The food traders using the market are dependent on nearby Public Houses for these facilities.

Visits were made to all food shops during the year ; 32 premises are registered for the sale of ice cream, including 2 premises where ice cream is manufactured, 8 premises are registered for the preparation and manufacture of preserved food.

Generally the regulations were observed and all contraventions found were dealt with informally.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

It was necessary during the year to report on five contraventions under Section 2 of the Act.

1. *Sale of mouldy sausage roll*

A sausage roll purchased from a vending machine at the Swimming Pool was found to be mouldy. The sale of these items from machines at the pool was later prohibited.

2. *Sale of decomposing brawn*

A pot of brawn purchased from a local butcher's shop was found to be in a decomposing condition. Six other pots were surrendered when the shop was visited.

Warning letters were sent to the local and area managers concerned.

3. *Sale of loaf containing black deposit*

Two sliced loaves purchased in the town were found to contain black deposits. This deposit was caused by dust gaining access to the dough mixers via the air lines. The bakery concerned is having an air filtration system fitted to the air lines.

4. *Sale of mouldy pork pie*

A pork pie purchased from a local shop was found to be mouldy. Warning letters were sent to the area manager of the shop concerned and to the manufacturers. It was also suggested to the manufac-

turers that they adopt a coding system to show the date of manufacture of the product.

5. *Sale of mouldy pork pie*

Two of the four pork pies in a packet purchased from a local shop were found to be mouldy. Warning letters were sent to the Local manager and head office of the shop concerned, and the manager was advised to adopt a coding system to show the date of delivery of the product to the shop.

MILK AND FOOD SAMPLING

Results of Milk Samples taken during 1964 by the County Milk Sampling Officers

Samples of milk are tested for cleanliness, efficient pasteurisation and sterilisation, and the presence of tuberculous organisms.

<i>Test</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>	<i>Void</i>
Methylene Blue	84	82	2	—
Phosphatase Test	76	76	—	—
Turbidity Test	38	38	—	—
Biological Test	5	5	—	—

In addition milk samples are taken by the County Milk Sampling Officers while visiting school canteens, etc. for informal examination for fat and non-fatty solids content. This work is carried out as an administrative convenience and the results are notified to the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures.

The samples taken in your district during 1964 were as follows.

Untreated .....	.....	.....	6
Pasteurised .....	.....	.....	15
Sterilised .....	.....	.....	8
			—
			29
			—

All these samples were genuine.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

The following information relates to sampling carried out by the County Council's Officers during 1964 under the above Act.

Milk Samples

<i>Designation</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Adulterated</i>
Milk	3	3	—
Milk, Tuberculin Tested	366	363	3
Milk, Tuberculin Tested, Channel Islands	2	2	—

Respecting one of the samples reported as adulterated, a summons was issued against the producer, resulting in a fine of £10 together with £17 17s. 0d. costs.

A caution was issued against the producer in respect of another of these samples and in the case of the third adulterated sample repeat samples proved to be genuine.

Classification of General Foods.

Toasted Egg Rusk made with Fresh Eggs	Butter
Shandy containing Lemonade and Beer	Shrimps
Blackcurrant Pie Filling	Mincemeat
Ilchester Cheese with Beer	Ice Cream
Vegetable Shortening	Curry Powder
Lean Stewed Steak (2)	Christmas Pudding
Instant Coffee (2)	Malt Vinegar
Meat Paste Ham and Beef	Cheese Sauce Mix
Ham and Chicken Roll	Shredded Beef Suet
Instant Mashed Potato	Dundee Cake with
Self Raising Flour (2)	Butter (2)

Number of samples taken	.....	25
Number of samples genuine	.....	20
Number of samples adulterated	.....	5

Particulars of Adulterated Samples:

<i>Ilchester Cheese with Beer</i> (informal)	
Incomplete list of ingredients as Sorbic Acid preservative omitted.	Labels amended
<i>Lean Stewed Steak</i> (formal)	
Has total meat content of 87.86% and should contain not less than 95% of meat	Awaiting decision of Food Standards Committee on the contents of these products.
<i>Lean Stewed Steak</i> (informal)	
Has total meat content of 85.5% and should contain not less than 95% of meat.	Do.
<i>Dundee Cake with Butter</i> (formal)	
Only half of the 10.2% of fat present is butter instead of being wholly butter	Labels amended
<i>Dundee Cake with Butter</i> (formal)	
Fat present contained 41.2% butter fat. 'Cake with Butter' should contain fat wholly butter and correct description of this sample is 'Dundee Cake containing Butter.'	Labels amended

